232

126

New-Windsor...... 44 YATES CO

Bennington.....125 102 WYOMING CO.

Warington......107 ONEIDA CO.

Norwich 293 84
Sierburne 552 16
Oxford 261 44
MADISON CO.

Hamilton, 1st dist...230 28 Madison......154 171

Onelds county will probably give King 5,000 ma

We hope for 1,500 plurality in Chenango and 2,500

HERKIMER CO.

Sufficient returns received from all towns to insure the election of the entire Know Nothing county ticket. DELAWARE CO.

Town of Hancock—Heedley, 27 majority; and the other district will make the Know-Nothing majority

RENSSELAER CO.

King..1011 Hotch..3,890 Headly..2,370
First ward to come in. Vote on Wood not sent.
Evanseentre Erie co. Headley 37 ahead.
CHAUTAUQUE CO.

we thought the Softs, Hards and Liquor men

altogether couldn't help electing SAMUEL L. SEL-

DEN a Justice of the Court of Appeals for the

long term. We now believe they have missed it,

but perhaps not. William W. Campbell may be

NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

JERSEY CITY. The election yesterday in Hudson county passed off

with considerable spirit, but peaceably, so far as could

Jesper Garretsen, Whig, was elected sheriff, without

In the First Assembly district, comprising Hoboken

Hoboken gave Clement M. Hancox, Democrat, 63

Jersey City-Fourth ward-Jas. T. Hatfield, Whig

and K N., 319; Clement M. Hancox, 171; Hatfield's

In the Second Assembly district (First, Second, and

Third wards of Jersey City) the vote cast was as fol-

First ward-John D. Ward, Whig 275; John L.

Low, regular Democrat, 12; Jeremiah Haley, indepen-

Second ward-Ward, 164; Low, 15; Haley, 161.

Third ward—Ward, 288; Low 34; Haley, 237. Ward's mejority in the district over Haley is 195, and

John H. Low resigned early in the day, by which

In the Second assembly district, composed of that

part of the county not comprised in Jersey City and

Hoboken, George V. De Mott (Dem.) is elected. His

majority in the city of Hudson is 44; in North Ber-

165, and in Harrison, 20. Ryder's majority in Bergen

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

Returns from 198 towns foot up as follows: Gardner,

39,427; Beach, 22,747; Walley, [10,215; Rockwell,

The Know-Nothings have probably elected a ma-

jority of the Legislature, although at this early hour

the result is not fully known. The Know-Nothings

are celebrating their victory with fireworks, music,

and a procession.

The following is the vote in some of the principal

NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

RAILROAD.

FROM WASHINGTON.

movements in Nicaragua having reached Washing-

ton, the matter has alrea iy occupied the attention of

the Government, and Commodore Paulding of the home squadron will probably be instructed to proceed

thither immediately with special instructions regarding

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

New-Orleans, Monday, Nov. 5, 1855.

The steamer Nantilus has arrived at this port with

later dates from Matamoros. From four to five thousand men had been ordered to the frontier to re

Vidaurri had been appointed commander-in-chief

on the Rio Grande, and had ordered the commanding officer at Matamoros to discharge the National Guard.

Vidaurri had addressed a note to Secretary Marcy,

complaining of the violation of Mexican Territory, and

charging the commander at Fert Duncan with conniv-

events in that quarter.

Sr. Louis, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1855.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1855. Official intelligence of the recent revolutionary

26,134. Gardner's plurality thus far, 13,293.

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 10 p. m.

was 35. De Mott's majority is 194 in the district.

and Jersey City, the vote was as follows:

the man: or, possibly, Bradford R. Wood.

be ascertained.

majority, 85.

dent Democrat, 134.

means be received a light vote.

over both 134.

CHENANGO CO.

Monroe, 2d dist.....144

jority over Headley.

about 60 in the town.

Silver Creek 36

Dunkirk..... WESTCHESTER CO.

North Salar GENESEE CO.

POSTSCRIPT. THE ELECTION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M. We have a large number and variety of additional returns from the inland counties in addition to those given in our first edition. Though not conclusive, we must say they wear an unpromising look. The Know-Nothing triumph in Herkimer County,-where such towns as German Flats appear to have gone over bodily-will surprise every one. Oswego, Jefferson, Wayne, Broome, Chemung, Orange, Tioga, Cattaraugus, appear to have done fairly. We apprehend, however, that the immense Know-Nothing plurality in the cities cannot be overcome. Another day will probably remove all

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. THE VOTE ON SECRETARY OF STATE.

Ward, Hard. ...197 ...108 Ward IV-Ward V-1......16

Total 70 Ward VI-1......125 238 1072 Ward VIII-1 8

Ward XI-1......141

******* 1193 123 Ward VIII-1053

Ward XVII-1. 1,523 1219

Ward XXI-1......145

4.....28

Total 730 274 Ward XXII-1......141 RECAPITULATION BY WARDS. Wards, Haren, Haren, Soft. 17......1,592 298 509 274 1,523 Tot. 10 Wards. 9,088 5,721 12,126 The above were the only wards fally returned up t 4 o'clock this merning.

VOTE OF THE CITY IN 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR — FOR MAYOR.

Whig. Soft. Hard. N. N. Whig. Dem. K. N. Ref.

Wid. Clark. Sovyr. Bion. Ull'm. Herk. Word. Barker. Hunt.

1 165 101 43 196, 172 667 61 372

1 10 259 89 235, 33 195 29 143

3 430 564 163 366 221 275 444 443

4 180 1646 144 165 79 563 193 783

5 510 1673 510 367, 225 712 709 744

6 155 1622 131 157, 160 1446 179 240

2 842 1536 334 985 145 911 1244 1793

8 607 1492 273 1120 339 983 1172 1034

8 1433 1715 359 1855, 633 1142 1851 1688

9 1433 1715 359 1855, 633 1142 1851 1688

10 488 1044 208 846, 157 807 1137 566

11 319 1996 135 1613, 120 1860 1899 349

12 275 711 33 312 157 569 327 328

13 406 1196 115 944, 288 982 1004 475

14 231 1578 382 477, 166 126 512 538

14 231 1578 382 477, 166 126 512 531

15 184 630 452 765, 420 287 785 1412

16 1634 1409 170 1300, 339 105 1419 1031

17 975 2205 342 1240, 382 1655 1821 1975

18 886 1573 306 733, 454 239 728 1241

19 313 709 86 346, 138 614 397 785 142

20 7.9 1714 177 1185, 389 134 1305 560

21 566 386 278 709, 331 517 757 757 542

21 566 386 278 709, 331 517 757 757 242

Tot.12,248 26,784 4,744 16,705, 5,703 20 013 18,007 15,540 VOTE OF THE CITY IN 1854. Tot.12,248 26,784 4,744 16,706. ... 5,708 20 003 18,007 15,840

VOTE OF THE CITY IN 1853. SECRETARY OF STATE - DISTRICT-ATTORNEY-Soft.
Whig. Hard. Soft. Dem. Whig. Hard. K. Soft. Dem. Whig. Hard. K.N. Verck. S'gw't. Blunt. Class. Shaffer. Whip.

Wds. Leav.

1 . 528
2 . 190
3 . 593
4 . 237
5 . 738
6 . 152
2 . 1241
8 . 1004
8 . 1408
10 . 773
11 . 716
12 . 463
13 . 673
14 . 554
15 . 123
16 . 125
17 . 1408
18 . 1667
19 . 386
20 . 806
31 . 624
20 . 614

11,065

165....16,613

13,190

16,416

Whole number of votes on Governor, 60 482.

Tot.16,233 18,148

SENATORIAL ELECTION-SIXTH DISTLICT. Ward XII—District 4..... 66 Ward XV—District 1.....453 -District 1.....453 District 2.....395 District 5.....335 District 6.....287 3.....303 Ward XVI-District District 4.....339 District 5.....365 District 6..... 284 District 7 396 District 8 270 Ward XVIII-District 3.....326 District 4.....355 District 5 405 Ward XXI-District 3...... 221 Ward XVIII-Dis rict 2.....325 District 6.....477 District 7.....196 THE STATE.

> [FURTHER RETURNS BY TELEGRAPH.] TOMPKINS CO.

Ithaca gives the Know-Nothing State ticket about STEUBEN CO.

Corning, 1st district-Hatch, 166; Headley, 186; King, 172; Ward, 17. TIOGA CO. Owego-King, 281; Hatch, 200; Headley, 188.

BROOME CO. Binghamton, IId district-King, 251; Ward, 195; Hatch, 3; Headley, 70.

WAYNE CO. Galen, 1st district-King, 98; Headley, 150; Hatch 5: Ward, 44. COLUMBIA CO.

Hillsdale-Ist district-Hatch, 52; King. 87; Northeast-Hatch, 21 majority. WESTCHESTER CO.

Yonkers-Hd district-Asron Ward, 38; Hatch, 22; Headly, 49. ONTARIO CO.

o. .. o. ...pewen-so n. N. maj. over the Republicans, and 60 over all. Farmington—Republican majority, 60. East Bloomfield—Republican majority, 40. MONTGOMERY CO.

Amsterdam—Republican ticket, 98. Florida—Ist district: 40 Nnow-Nothing majority. SARATOGA CO. Town of Milton-Ist district: Headley, 153; King, 20. Ward 12: Hatch. 4. Town of Saratoga, complete-King, 288; Keadley,

335; Ward, 263; Hatch, 10. LIVINGSTON CO. Lima and Geneseo, (two towns)-Headley, 500; King, 363; Hatch, 64.

WAYNE CO. Galen-King, 280; Headley, 150; Hatch, 55; Ward, 44. ONTARIO CO.

Canandalgua-Headley, 545; King, 288; Hatch, COLUMBIA CO.

Greenport-Headley, 103; King, 53; Hatch, 58. BROOME CO. Triangle-Headley, 72; King, 179; Ward, 55, Lisle-King, 165, Ward, 48; Headley, 39.

COURTLAND CO. Horner-Hd district-King, 285; Headley, 197. Marathon-Headley, 149; King, 197; Hatch, 1; Ward, 4.

Poughkeepsie-Headley, 406; King, 680; Ward, 463; Hatch, 91. PUTNAM CO. Carmel-Ist district and town of Patterson-Head-

ley, 161; King, 110; Ward, 52; Hatch, 1. RENSSELAER CO. Greenbush-Ward, 38; King, 41; Hatch, 76; Head-

COLUMBIA CO. Kinderhook-King, 62; Ward, 46; Hatch, 68;

Headley, 108. Hudson (Third ward)-Headley, 142; King, 95; Hatch, 130. Fourth Ward-Heayley, 94, King, 106; Hatch, 39. CHEMUNG CO.

Elmira-Headley, 329; Hatch, 462; King, 249. STEUBEN CO. Bath—Hatch, 255; Headley, 308; King, 172. ORANGE CO.

Gosben-Hatch, 214; King, 341; Headlen, 77;

Erwin, Steuben Co.-Hatch, 4; Headley, 125; King, 57: Ward, 34. Little Falls-Hatch, 254, Headley, 352; King, 219.

Palmyra, Wayne Co.-Republican majority, 175. Maceden, Wayne Co - Republican majority, 115. Ningara Falls-Hatch, 127; Headley, 171; King, 83. Tonawanda, Erie Co.-Hatch, 115; Headley, 62; King, 51; Ward, 172.

RENSSELAER CO.

The following is the vive towns in the State:

New-Bedford 1622 359 114 721
Lawrence 814 231 88 203
Worcester 840 1624 94 1326
Dedham 118 144 146 299
Pymouth 222 112 48 344
Lowell 1751 989 133 951
Lowell 1751 749 270 233 NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1855.
Mercer county elecets a Democratic sheriff. Cape
May county elects the Know-Nothing ticket. Essex
county elects a whig sheriff by 800 maj., and also
elects five Whig assemblymen. In Monmouth county
the Whigs and Americans (Fusion) elect two assemblymer, and the Democrats one. In Middl-sex county
Howell, the Whig senator, leads in three townships.
Camden city gives Barrett, K.-N., 72 majority for
Assembly.

CAYUGA CO.194 109 Port Byron......194 109 DUTCHESS CO. KETFORT, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1855.

Patterson (Dem.) is probably elected county clerk in Monmouth county, over Bartleson (Know Nothing).

Leonard is undoubtedly elected sheriff over Conover (Dem.) Galen, 1st dist. . . . 84 12
Marion 175 39
Savannah . . . 115 115
ONEIDA CO. 208 62 Rome......535 605 HERKIMER COUNTY. THE RECENT ACCIDENT ON THE PACIFIC

90 341 plurelity 90 At a meeting of the directors of the Pacific railroad yesterday, a commission was constituted to examine into the cause of the late accident at Gasconade bridge, The commission consists of several engineers and others, and they will make a full investigation.

Cattaraugus 111 42
Olean 75 plurality.
BROOME CO. Vestal.......32 — Union, 2d dist......145 — STEUBEN CO. Hornellsville, plurality — ALLEGANY CO. 53 Castle......163 plurality. Warsaw CATTARAUGUS CO. Hanover, 2d dist..... 59 31 ORANGE CO.

ORANGE CO.

Newburgh, Ist dist... 137 88 111 24

*Deerfield 260 79 168 11:

†Mount Hope..... 101 9 137

*For Assembly—Rep., 305; Hard, 236; K. N. 32.

†Court of Appeals—Wood 108; Selden 140; Hill 9. 110

410 Cattakill...... 150 160 ONONDAGA CO. 1 955
 Syracuse
 1089
 1068

 Camillus
 195
 205

 Cicero
 219
 64

 Clay, lat dist
 134
 34

 COLUMBIA
 CO.
 CO.
 122 plurality .. 22

Stockport ORANGE CO. Watertown456 312 OSWEGO CO. Oswego city 509
Fulton 311
Granby 102
Richland 536

Sandy Creek 272 99 STEUBEN CO.

ing with the fallibusters. THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT OF NEW-JERSEY. THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT OF NEW-JERSEY.
New-Betaswick, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1855.
In the Urited States Circuit court, in the case of
Hager, complainant, versus Stevens, Stockton and
others, defendants, Judge Dickerson, at Chambers,
yesterday decided that the complainant was entitled
to the production of the general statements rendered
to W. H. Gatzmer as evidence in this case, and that
the complainant be permitted to reexamine Gatzmer. 208

The latter had refused to obey.

Hon. David M-m weather, Governor of New Mex-leo, passed through here yesterday en route for Washington. GOV. MERRIWEATHER OF NEW-MEXICO.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL DEMO-CRATIC CONVENTION. Bostos, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1855. The Fourth District Democratic convention last evening nominated Patrick Riley and Isaac Adams as delegates to the National convention at Cincinnati.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS.

SIX O'CLOCK, A. M. CITY OF BROOKLYN. Ward. King. Ha192 XVIII......182 OF TROY. 95 188 151 J..... 12 ************** IV..... 3 146 126 94 150

RENSSELAER CO.

Beturn from the different towns indicate a majority for the Know Nothings on the State ticket over the Republican and Soft vote combined.

MNROE CO.

The Republican State ticket has 900 majority.

PUTNAM CO.

The towns of Kent, Putnam Valley, and the second district of Carmel give Headley, 164; King, 94; Ward, 181; Hatch, 194.

BUFFALO CITY.

King, 1011 Hotch, 3 890 Headly, 2,370 CHEMUNG CO.
Elmira-King, 331; Hatch, 449; Headley, 322. This county gives the Softs from 300 to 500 majority. The Know-Nothing and the Republican votes stand about

Owego-King, 281; Hatch, 200; Headley, 188, Barton (Waverly district)-King, 189; Hatch, 110; Headley, 32; Ward, 10.

BROOME CO.
Binghampton (Second district)—King 251; Ward, 185; Hatch, 70.
Trirngle—King, 179; Ward, 55; Headley, 72.
Lisle—King, 165; Ward, 48; Headley, 39.
Vestal—King, 32; Ward, 107; Headley, 105. Taion (Second district)-King, 145; Ward, 104;

CORTLAND CO. Hemer (two Districts)—King, 285; Headley, 197. Marathon—King, 107; Headley, 149.

SULLIVAN CO. Fremont-King, 11 majority. STEUBEN CO.
Addison-Hatch, 330s Headley, 417; King. 95;

E. Madden, Rep., is undoubtedly elected senator in the IXth district.

ONONDAGA CO.
Dewitt, IId district—Hatch, 11; Headley, 56

King, 56.
Elbridge, Ist district—Ward, 5: Hatch, 75; Headley, 133; King, 55. IId district—Ward, 11; Hatch, 131; Headley, 348; King, 139.
Geddes—Hatch, 38; Headley, 42; King, 137.
Lafayette—An average K. N. majority of 182.
Lysander—Ward, 112; Hatch, 202; Headley, 134; King 302.

Onondaga, Ist district—Hatch, 34; Headley, 43 Ung, 138. Hd district—Hatch, 68; Headley, 46 King, 138. In Charlet—Hatch, 68; Headley, 80; King, 117.
Salira, 1st district—Ward, 14; Hatch, 43; Head-ley, 118; King, 92. III district—Ward, 2; Hatch, 17; Headley, 11; King, 27.
Skareateles, Ward III—Hatch, 225; Headley, 68.

King, 209.
Tully-Hatch, 52; Headley, 25; King, 107.
Van Buren, Ist district-Hatch, 41; Headley, 37

NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

PATERSON, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1855.

Passaic Co.—J. R. Riggs (Dem.) senator, and W.
H. Quackenbush, sherifi, are elected. John Schoonmsker and Dr. Van Winkle (Democrats), and Peter
Cabrittor (Know-Nothing) are probably elected to the
assembly by a small majority. Wm. Gledhill is probably elected surrogate.

Essex county—Legislative returns.—A. M. Elmer,
Whig, is elected in the 1st district; S. R. Wimans,
Dem., in the 1ld district; J. T. Hopping Whig, IIId
district; W. S. Baldwin, Whig, IVth district; J. E.
Bathgate, Dem., Vth district; George H. Doremus,
Dem., Vlth district; N. Perry, Whig, V11th district;
W. K. McDonnid, Whig, VIIIth district;
The city of Newark gives Pierson, Whig, for Sheriff, 226 majority, and the county elects him by 750
majority.

Elizabethown elects on Whig, p. 1470, D.

Elizabethown elects on Whig, p. 1470, D.

Elizabethown elects on Whig, p. 1470, D.

majority.

Elizabethtown elects one Whig and two Democratic seembly men. Rahway elects one Whig and two Democrats to the

Assembly. For Sheriff-Pierson, 220; Southerd, 132

" CONSTITUTIONAL" BUSINESS.

One who has had the best means of knowing. favors us with the following facts in regard to the wholesale liquor traffic:

suburbs.
One house in Boston exports rectified whiskey, a

"One house in Boston exports rectified whiskey, at about forty cents a gallon, to the value of half a million dollars annually, to Bordeaux; and enormous quantities are constantly going from Ohio. From that whick y all the brandy that comes to this country is made. Indeed, there is no pure brandy, made from wine, now used in this country, let the price be what it may. All that has been manufactured since 1836 and 1840 is consumed in Russia and by the nobility of 840 is consumed in Russia and by the nobility of

1840 is consumed in Russia and by the nobility of England.

"The frands are now mainly carried on upon the other side of the water; but, added to the frands there, how must we estimate the 'Otard' and other brandies when we are told by a member of the Liquor league that he has seen pipes of brandy Isaded upon the wharf here, 'direct from the vessel, to be sold on the next day. He found it necessary, when going down at the early dawning of the morn, to pass a shady place up town, alone occupied by a miserable-looking wretch who would well pass for a piratical coast trader, where he would see 'them'ere casks' he had seen on the wharf the evening before, hoisting from a subterranean passage-way to carts in waiting, and before the workmen returned to their daily morning tolis they were again to be seen upon the wharf, and at 10 o'clock a. m., parceled out 'in lots to suit purchasers.'"

NEW-ENGLAND PROTECTIVE UNION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SiR: In your article headed " Cheap Bread," in the paper of Oct. 18, you referred to the fact that an institution had, several years since, grown out of the wants of the people of New England, styled the New-England Protective union, which professed to do much more " to improve the social condition of the "poor" than the new movements alluded to in the same article; but that, in consequence of the general reaction in all such movements, you believed that "many of these stores were either closed up, or greatly diminished in usefulness." It is true that many of these stores have closed their

business, and in some cases a deviation from the cash principle has diminished the usefulness of others; but there are still remaining several hundred stores, and new ones are constantly being chartered, located mostly in the New-England States, that are doing a mostly in the New-England States, that are doing a healthy business, and benefiting the communities in which they are located, by furnishing the necessaries of life to the consumer at the prime cost in Boston, expenses of transportation, and such a per centage as the directors of each subdivision think best to add. The purchases of John G. Kaulback, jr., their pur-chasing agent for Boston, located at No. 93 Water street, the last year, exceeded one and a half millions of dollars.

chasing agent for Bosts, tecased one and a half millions of dollars.

It is one of the main designs of this institution to enable the farmers to find a market for their produce at small expense, at the same time it farnishes them with the articles they consume at the lowest possible price—the agent doing the business of purchasing their goods for three quarters of one per cent, and selling their produce for two per cent.

As an evidence of the popularity of this movement, I would cite the cases of Divisions Three and Five of this city—both of which are selling about fifty thousand dollars' worth of goods annualty; and though they sell at less prices than the regular traders, they have accumulated a capital sufficient to enable them to purchase their goods in large quantities, for cash, whenever by so doing they can make a gain; and one of them is now selling goods to their members at five per cent less than cost, to use up a part of their accumulation. Yours, respectfully,

Boston, Oct. 27, 1833.

A WEEK IN ELMIRA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

1 LMR 1, Sept. -, 1855. Two years ago I gave you some account of the negroes of Eluita, and now, upon renewing my investigations, I find but little change to report in their numbers, character or condition. I think however, they are slowly im roving, a'though it is not to be disguised that the g eater portion of them are still extremely degraded-s thing not to be wondered at when we remember for how many years the race has been almost like the "beasts "that perish."

Last Sunday afternoon I went into the little church which this people, with some help from abroad, have recently built for themselves. About forty persons had met together; all were neatly dressed, and a few had intelligent countenances. The latter had a greater or less admixture of white blood in their veins, and, as I afterward learned are fugitive slaves.

The sermon was founded upon the passage, "I', therefore, the light that is in thee be darkness, "how great is that darkness." At least the preacher announced this as his text. His sermon. owever, would have suited the genealogies o Matthew as well. It was pronounced with great velubility and much gesticulation: but was an unintelligible jamble of words. Every paragraph was wound up with a repetion of the text in the manner of the western prencher whose discourse upon the words: "He played upon a harp of a thousand strings" has just gone the round of the newspapers. I was corry to hear such stuff poured into the ears of the ignorant people around me. These need the most judicious and patient treatment, and the sermons preached to them should eschew the discussion of what are called doctrinal points, and be devoted to the exposition and enforcement of the simplest truths of Christianity. They should be taught, what here at least they are not taught, that Ged requires of them as the evidence of their love for Him, to be honest, industrious, and temperate: to train up their children in like habits, to be kind and charitable to their neighbors, to help those poorer than them-selves, and the example of Christ should be held up to be followed by them in these and all other particulars. Where in our theological schools are there kind, patient, and religious men, with welltrained intellects and the power of adapting them-selves to the capacities of mere children, who will devote themselves to the instruction and enlight-enment of the negroes in our midst? Is there not a field here which needs their labors as much as the coast of Guinea or of Mozambique?

The church numbers eighty members, of whom nearly one quarter are fugitive slaves. The preacher told me that both himself and his wife were fugitives; and when I asked him whether he was not afraid of being sent back to bondage, he shrugged his shoulders as if the thing were impossible here. It is a singular fact that in this vilage, as in most others where I have been, the most intelligent negroes have run away from the South. The reason, I suppose, is that none but the quick-witted know how to escape.

I regretted to learn that a serious quarrel has arisen among the members of this little church. Its cauce I do not know; but the difficulty no doubt has its origin in the merest trifles. The issue will probably be that the church will divide, the seceders forming a congregation by themselves. Of course both sections will be so much weakened that they will lose all their power and vitality. I wish that some of the clergymen who are attached to the other churches in the village would try to find out the causes of this quarrel,

and remove them if the thing be possible.

The prevailing sentiment here has always tended towards abolition, and the fugitive slave law has been and is now well nigh a dead letter through-out this region. I therefore naturally expected to find here a deep and bitter feeling of indignation against the authors of the Nebraska bill, and against the invasion of Kansas by the people of Missouri, and a stern determination to make it a free State. What is my disappointment to find a general apathy upon this subject pervading the village and its environs! Men are absorbed in their harvests, in uilding, in buying and selling and getting gain. hey seem to have no heart for higher matters— They seem to have no heart for higher matters— for the careful nurture of Kansas during its infancy as a free Territory, and her indoctrination in New-England principles. They are indifferent whether, in days to come, this young Common-wealth shall take its place with Vermont and Mas-sachusetts or with Missouri and Alabama.

"What is the reason," I asked of an acquaint ance who seemed to have deeply pondered the subject, "that the people here feel so little interest in the fate of Kansas and the questions con nected therewith? "One reason, I suppose, nected therewith? he answered, "is, that the evils which will result "F, is an importer of Otard Brandy (so called). It costs him \$2.50 per gallon. He sells at \$5, and has between one and two hundred thousand dollars of that casked lightning credited about the city and worse for Slavery in that Territory, except in some such general way as that in which the well being or adversity of any member of the republic affects the rest. You may be sure that if the question should come nearer home to them; if the question were whether or not New-York should be again a slaveholding State, there would be no lack of earnest feeling among us. This is no excuse for apathy, I know-it is on'y the

> I was forcibly struck with the despondency of this gentleman when discussing with him the prob able result of the contest which has just begun be-tween the Slaveholding and the Free States for the possession of the territories beyond the Mississippi.
> I have no belief," he said in substance, "that we who inhabit the latter will ever have courage or strength of will enough to withstand the de mands of the former. When I saw at the time of the passing of the Nebraska bill how the North succumbed I gave up the battle as lost." But, I answered, "no one can doubt that that law was passed in defiance of popular opin-ion here." "Very true," he answered, "but ion here." "Very true," he answered, "but Douglas and his colleagues knew what pliant stuff we are made of, and rightly guessed we "could be coaxed or bullied into acquiescence."
>
> I do not know whether this feeling akin to despair is at all widespread. If it is, it will prove hurtful to the Republican cause, for nothing unnerves a

> to the Republican cause, for nothing unnerves a combatant more than to be unhopeful of victory.
>
> The Female college, as it is called here, (one might as well speak of a male schoolhouse,) is nearly ready for the reception of pupils. It is a very large but well-proportioned building of brick, and standing, as it does, upon a knoll in the cutskirts of the village, it everlooks a large portion of the Chemung valley. I am sorry not to be able to give an outline of the course of study and discip-line to be enforced in this academy, but I have mislaid the circulars issued by the trustees and kindly given to me. The great need of South-western New-York has been a high-school of this kind for girls. It has my warmest wishes for its success, and I hope it will prove a worthy rival of the famed Mount Holyoke seminary.
>
> H. E.

> > WALLACK'S THEATER.

On Monday evening a new piece was produced at this Theater, entitled "Manifest Destiny." It is adapted from a French comedy, to which its title gives unshielded indicated, and which was supposed in Paris to be one of those dubious compliments-half satire, half flattery-the French are so fond of hanging to the belief in fatality of the Napoleon dynasty. We do not object to it as such, where the author seeks no higher tribute than to gild with pleasantness the passing hour, and of such aspiration we presume the present comedy to be. The audience, provided they are amused, and the sweet rechauses with a dainty and delicate hand, as in this instance, care little whether they have given pleasure to any palate before. We sincerely hope this piece may give Mr. Wallack a gay gallop over some few weeks of his managerial season.

The plot is simply told. A young gentleman of extremely French tone and turn of mind, translated to this country, and called over here Jack Mutable—represented by Mr. Lester—is determined to be married to

a Miss Lizzy Lovechild, personated by Miss Saren, whose papa of course-old Ephraim Lovechild, personated by Mr. H. Hall-has destined her for certain my sterious and rather selfish reasons as usual to be married to another gentleman, a Mr. Tom Wilton. The young lady has a touch of destiny, too, and deems herself far more destined for Mr. Jack Mutable than Mr. Tom Wilton. After going through his small Boulognes, Strasburgs, Hams, &a., desting triumphs with Jack Mutable as with Louis Napoleon, and he wins the prize he first courted at Saratogs, and to which, through every difficulty his star pointed. A Mr. Daniel Greeneye, played by Mr. Holland, and his lady, Mrs. Greeneye, played by Mrs. Heey-who is perpetually getting besself into difficulties by opposing manifest destiny '- are accessories to the p'ot.

Mrs. Hoey performed her allotment with that ladylike grace and unaffected case which is her unvarying and graceful characteristic, and Mr. Holland, though sometimes touching on his great blemish of over-exaggeration, was pleasant and effective. Old Ephralm found in Mr. Hall an admirable representative, and his personation is the feature of the play. The character is so peculiarly French that it requires much artistic skill to nurse it over its transplanting. At times, as in the sleeping scene, matters trembled between the sublime and ridiculous, but the admirable acting of Mr. Hall carried the character safely through, and made it, we doubt not, the par excellence gem of the play. Of Mr. Lester's performance we are sorry we cannot speak with favor. He possesses a handsome presence, and an easy and elegant tournure which ought to fit him specially for such parts, but he mars all his natural endowments by a most unnatural affectation. What, for instance, could be more about than the antics and grimaces with which he expresses his surprise at mesting Lizzy in his chamber in the inn ! It far more nearly resembled Mr. Gabriel Ravel, in his celebrated role of the Brazilian are, grinning over an empty cocoanut, than the natural aston'shment of a lover at meeting the object of his affections suddenly in such a spot.

The dialogue was at times most pointed and spark. ling, and the play rode merrily along, and was saluted at its close with much hearty applause. We trust it may be its destiny to attract a similar large audience and wake a similar merry manifestation for many nights to come.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE PROPHET TO-NIGHT,

Opera goers who have heard this work need hardly be advised to hear it again, while those to whom it is yet unrevealed will find it a colossal feast of the muse. In grandeur the music of the cathedral scene leaves nothing to be desired. It has all the spontaneity of the early service, when music came forth from the Gothic arches and pillars in harmonic forms for the first time, interwoven with the highest musico-dramatic progress and climacteric splendor of the modern nise century school of art. Those who would enjoy a Ningara of sounds-a splendor of scenery hitherto nuattempted, and in comparison with any architectural scenery we have had, as much superior as the Cologne cathedral is to a country church-should most assuredly visit the Academy. Go if anything but dirty negro minstrelsy is to triumph among us. Go if we are not in art a community of snobs.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This society met last evening at the University and business of importance came up for consideration. A communication was read by Dr. Osgood, the home corresponding secretary, from Mann Butler, esq., the historian of Kentucky, which possesses unusual interest from the fact that it is probably the last document of a public nature which was penned by him, he having lost his life in the railroad disaster of last week. The report of the librarian, giving the names of donors to the library since the last meeting, was then received. John C. Deveraux, eq., presented two documents to the society, very valuable from age and associations—the one being a commission bearing date March 15, 1744, signed by Governor William Shirley, and the other a segment of 1815.

March 15, 1744, signed by Governor William, Sharley, and the other a sermon of 1815.

Mr. Brey, J. Lossing, the author of the Pictorial bistory of New-York, then read a communication to the following effect: He stated that he had lately discovered in the interior of this State a collection of MSS, which upon examination proved to be the MS, journals and other records of the Senate of the State of New-York from the commencement of its first secsion, in the Autumn of 1777, for more than ten subsequent vesus. Mr. L., perceiving the great ten subsequent years. Mr. L., perceiving the great historical value of the documents, succeeded in effect-ing a conditional purchase of the same, and now has them, being more than three thousand is number, and in a state of perfect preservation, in his possession. He has classified and arranged them in thirty-three parcels, as follows:

Parcels. as follows:

No. 1. The journals of the Senate from the First session, Sept. 10, 1777, to Oct. 10, 1781.

No. 2. Two bundred and forty messages and communications for m Gov. Clinton and the council of revision to the Senate. All signed by Gov. Clinton.

No. 3. One hondred engressed acts, embracing a period from 1777 to 1780.

No. 4. Forty-eight poll-lists or first election returns, made to the Legish are under the State consistation, bearing date 1778.

No. 5. Fifty-four Miscellaneous returns from 1777 to 1791.

No. 6. Seventy-one mem rivs.—No. 1777 to 1791.

No. 7. One hundred and twenty-one letters on public matters, by distinguished men of the agr.

No. 8. Forty-one papers relating to Trinity church property in the city of New York.

No. 9. Two hundred and seventy-nine drafts of bills and acts from 1778 to 1797.

No. 10. Twenty-four petitions of suctioneers and inspectors.

No. 11. Fifty certificates concerning the officers and soldiers during the war.

No. 12. Minery-six bills presented to the Legislature from probile bodies and private individuals for cannon, ammunition, clothing, &c.

No. 13. A record of the proceedings of a convention of delegates from the States of Connection, Massachavetts, and New-Hampshire, beid as Boston in 1760, to consult upon the public welfare, and the best means of prosecuting the war with rigor.

No. 15. Thirteen resolutions of the Continental congress,

regiment.

No 15. Thirteen resolutions of the Commental congress, sinced by Charles Thornton, segretary.

No 16. Twelve army rolls and returns.

No 17. Twelve Indian petitions signed by mark by a large number of the chiefs of the Oneida, Mohawk and Oriskany Indians.

No 18. Three curious letters addressed to the legislature by a

No. 19. Six papers relating to the depreciation of continental

No. 19. Six papers relating to the depreciation of continuous morey.

No. 20. Three bondred and twenty miscellaneous legislative documents in the handwriting of a large number of members of the legislature at different times from 1777 to 1790.

No. 21. Two sceneral court martial proceedings.

No. 22. Fifteen petitions of insolvent debtors for relief.

No. 23. Sixty-four miscellaneous acts.

No. 24. Seventy-sine Senste rolls.

No. 25. Fifty records of legal proceedings signed by many eminent lawyers of that day.

No. 25. Eleven papers relating to what is known as Oov.

Cinton's embargo.

No. 27. Fifty-four petitions of Quakers relative to banishment, schure of property. &c.

No. 28. Fifty nine papers relating to the controvery between No. 27. Fifty nine papers relating to the controvery between No. 28. Fifty nine papers relating to the controvery between No. 28. Fifty nine papers relating over a great portion of 1781 and 1782.

New-York and Vermont, extending over a great portion of 1822.

No. 29. Twelve peritions and narratives of persons connected with the battle of Oriokany; also, of other indian depredations in the upper Mohawk waley.

No. 30. Two hundred and twenty-seven chancery papers in the handwriting of eminent members of the bar at that time.

No. 31. Eight papers relating to internal navigation in the State of New York, by Christopher Collis, in his own handwriting.

writing.

No. 32. First report of the regents of the New-York university, signed by Gov. George Clinton, chancellor.

No. 33. One thousand petitions to the legislature, from 1777

Mr. L. asked in his communication that the society

Mr. L. asked in his communication that the society appoint a special committee to examine these manuscripts and report upon their intrinsic value as documentary history, and the importance of their being deposited in the archives of the State.

This committee was appointed by the president, who designated the following persons: Means, Lassing, Campbell and Brodhead. Upon motion the name of Geo, Bancroft was added.

These manuscripts possess great interest from the fact that they are in the handwriting of the distinguished leading men of that day—those in the bar, the puipit, and the army—holding the principal palices in the country. Many curious facts are contained therein, relative to the secret history of the early politics of the State, and much information respecting the characters of men whose names are so interwoven with our revolutionary history that they have become familiar in our mouths as household wor a."

The regular paper of the evening was than read by Judge Camperli, the subject being: "The early "legal history of New-York while it was a proximee." It was announceed that the fifty-first annual address will be delivered in the University chaped on Tacaday the soch inst. by the Rev. Dr. De Witt, after which the society adjourned.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of aconymous Communications. Whatever is intended for inserting must be authorise and address of the writer—not necessary for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.